relieved by yellowish shades. Hind wings dark brown. The markings vary in distinctness and are in general fainter and more diffuse in the female, being also more purplish in that sex. The male genitalia have the uncus bent at a sharp angle, the points well separated; lateral claspers with the tips broadly rounded, with a sharp, widely angled projection on the lower side. The structure is as in Lord Walsingham's figure of *ferruginea* (Trans. ent. soc. London, 1887, pl. viii, fig. 15), but the lower projection is sharply angled and ends in a point. Expanse, ♂, 32–35 mm.; ♀, 37–42 mm.

11 ♂, 13 ♀, Mexico, from Mr. Schaus, without specific locality; Orizaba, Mexico, August, 1906 (R. Mueller, no. 461).

Type. — Cat. no. 10159, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Resembles the North American *popeanella* Clemens, but is larger and more distinctly marked.

Felderia cassicordis, new species.

Fore wings gray, mottled with dark brown, showing three large dark patches, two on the submedian fold and one at the end of the cell. Two specimens are so marked, two others are without markings on the wings, uniform silky brown, darker along the costa. Hind wings gray-brown. The male genitalia are essentially as in *cossoides* Felder & Rogenhofer, but the wings are differently shaped, being narrow and elongate; the abdomen extends unusually far beyond the hind wings. Expanse, 23–25 mm.

Four males, Mexico City, Mexico, June and July, 1906 (R. Mueller, no. 463).

Type. — Cat. no. 10153, U. S. Nat. Mus.

GEOMETRID NOTES.

By Louis W. Swett,

Bedford, Mass.

A NEW CLEORA.

Cleora pexata, new species.

Antennæ bipectinate, apex simple, hind tibia swollen, 2 spurs, with hair pencil, at base of antennæ ivory white, body and thorax light ash gray, on each segment of abdomen are twin black dots. Fore wings quite pointed, light ash gray, pinkish tinged, with four wavy notched lines, black in color, running from four black, prominent, costal patches. Basal line appears most noticeable on veins, as do all the others, the mesial runs through small discal spot, and runs from there at an angle towards thorax to inner margin, the line making 3 or 4 prominent spots on veins. The extra discal also runs back at an angle to inner margin being toothed noticeably on veins. The submarginal line is a trifle blacker and more prominent than the others and makes a curve almost parallel with outer edge of wing. There are prominent black dots at ends of veins at base of fringe. Hind wings same color as fore, a

basal toothed line which runs in a slight curve from margin to margin, close beneath and about the middle of hind wings, an extra discal line which makes a deep dip below discal spot and then runs high up on outer margin. Beneath the discal spots faint, a faint spot on middle of costa, wings a paler ash gray than above with no markings except a black patch near tips of fore wings, which seems to fade out at vein 4. Expanse, 34 mm.

Locality. — Huachuca Mts., Arizona, Aug. 17, 1903.

Type. — Two males.

NOTE ON SYNONYMY.

Through an error *Caripeta piniata* Packard was left out as a synonym of *Caripeta angustiorata* (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XIV, 128, 1906) and the synonomy should read:

Caripeta angustiorata Walker.

piniata PACKARD.

seductaria STRECKER.

NOTES ON THE LARVÆ OF DATANA ROBUSTA STRECKER.

By GEORGE H. FIELD,

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Last winter I made up my mind to find if possible the larvæ of two moths: *Hemileuca electra* and *Gloveria medusa*. About February 1st my friend, Mr. Frank Stephens, the author of "California Mammals," wrote on a card this description of *G. medusa*, given him by Mrs. Katherine Brandegee, the well known botanist, and also a resident of San Diego: "Large, dull brownish black, with one white spot in middle of fore wing. Food plant, Rhus. Lived in caterpillar state eight months or more, and in the pupa state one to two months." I then began to search the *Rhus laurina*, and at last I was rewarded by finding close to my home a bush where a colony of some kind of larvæ had fed, but no live caterpillars could I find. I continued my efforts for some time but without success. I read the description to one of my sons and he said he had observed the larvæ about a month previously, but his memory was evidently at fault, as I feel perfectly safe in stating that all larvæ disappear by November 20th, save possibly a much belated lone one or two. Not being able to find the things sought, I resolved to be there on schedule time when next